

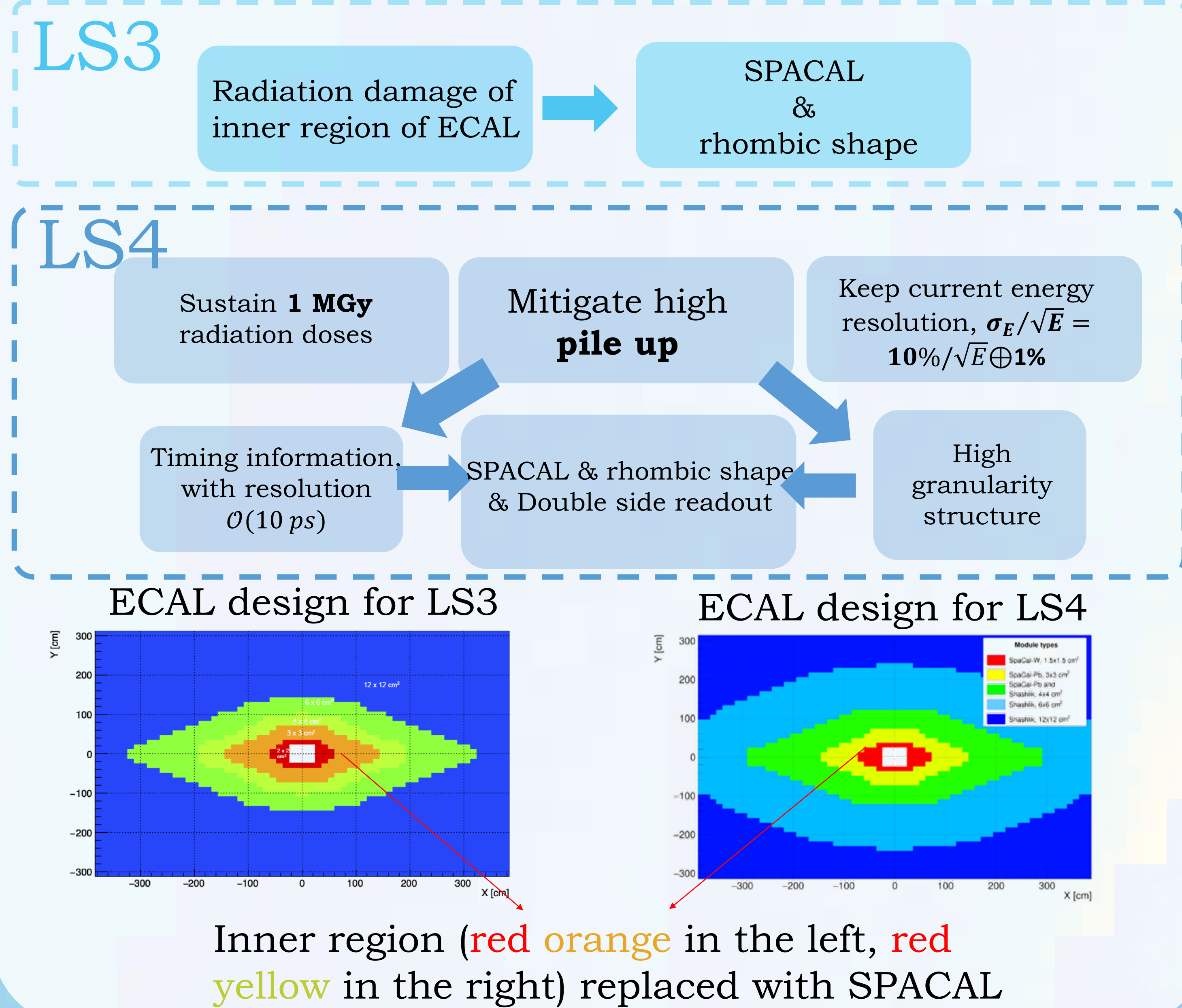
Scintillating sampling ECAL technology for the LHCb PicoCal



Chenjie Zhang on behalf of the LHCb ECAL Upgrade II R&D group (chenjie.zhang@cern.ch)

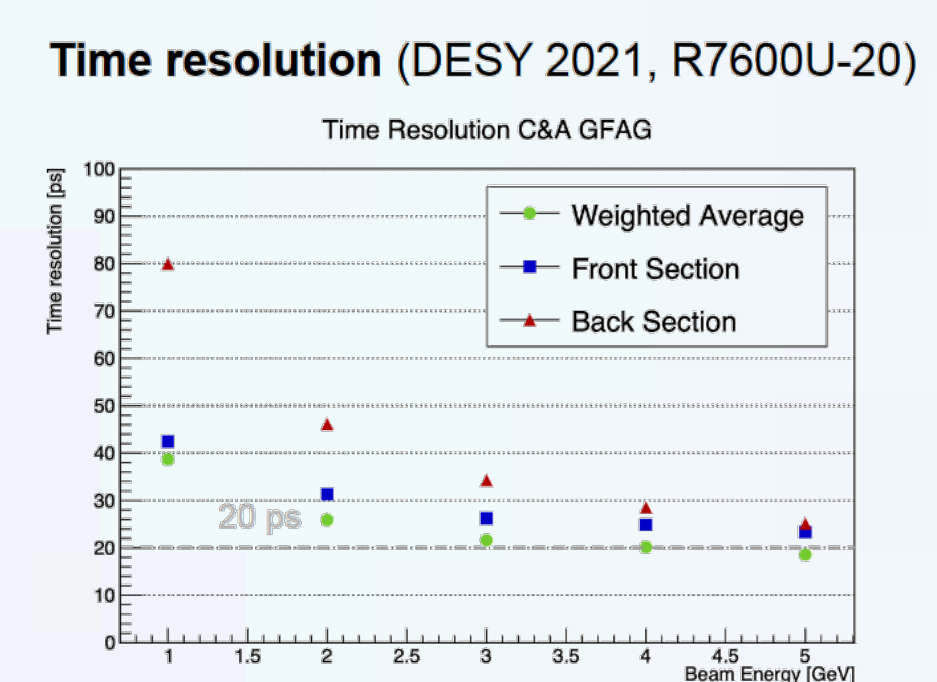
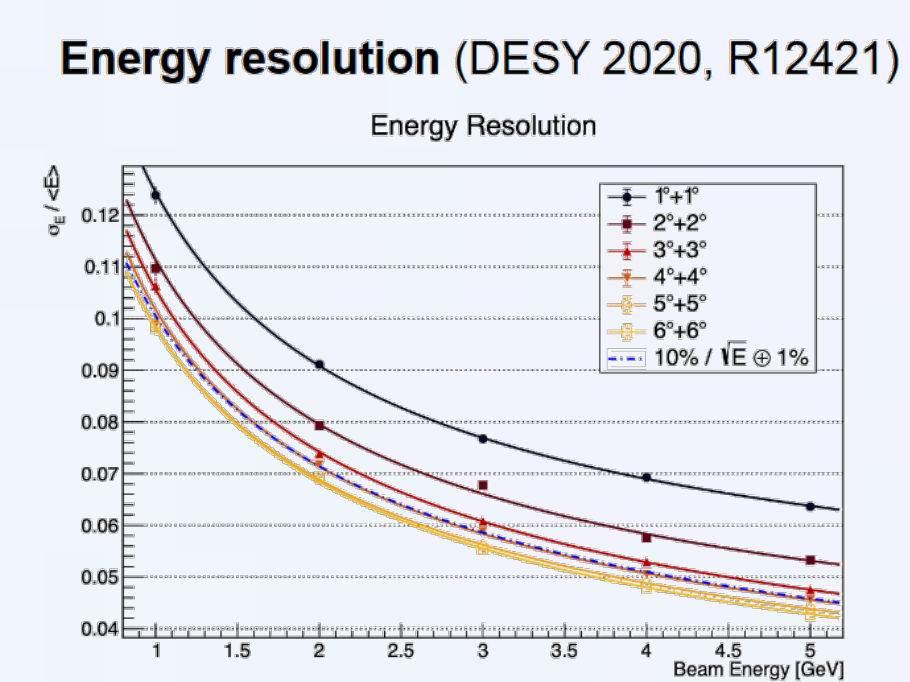
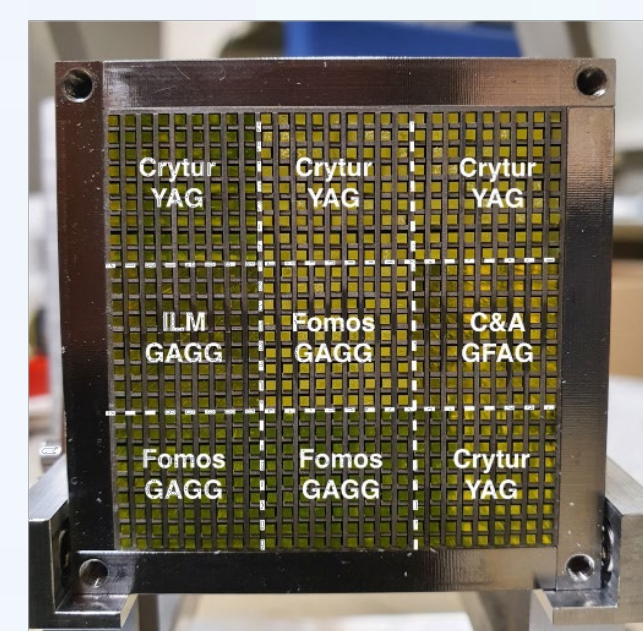
Motivation

- After LS4 (2033/2034) of LHC, higher luminosity and higher pile up set demands on ECAL of LHCb
- Enhancement of ECAL already planned for LS3

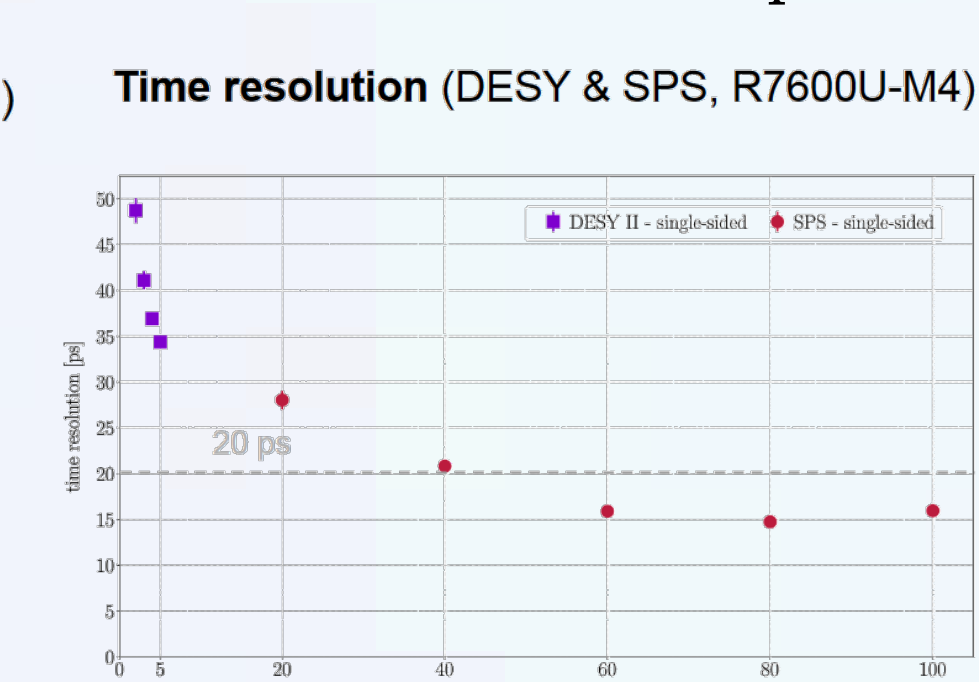
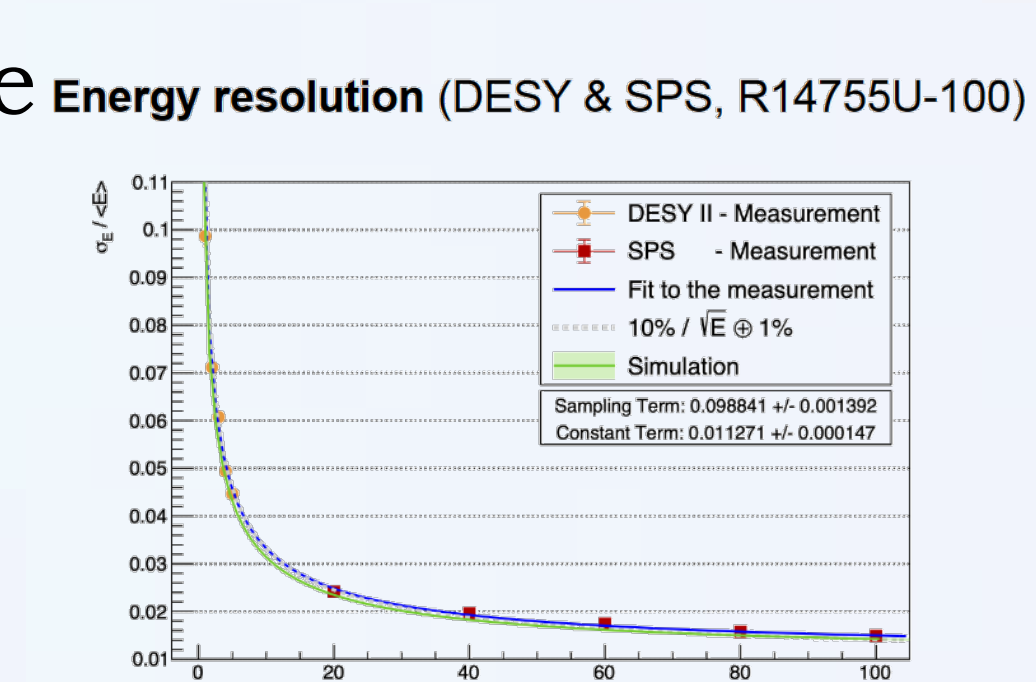
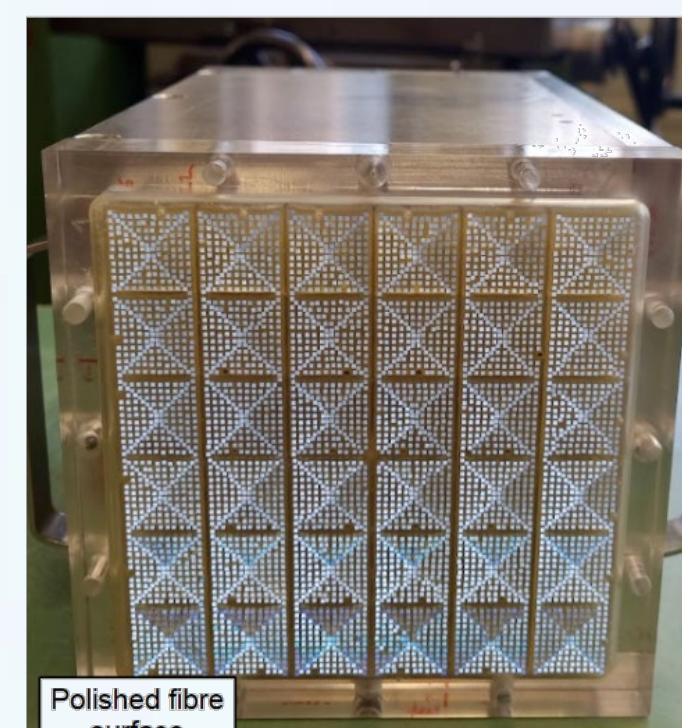


Testbeam results

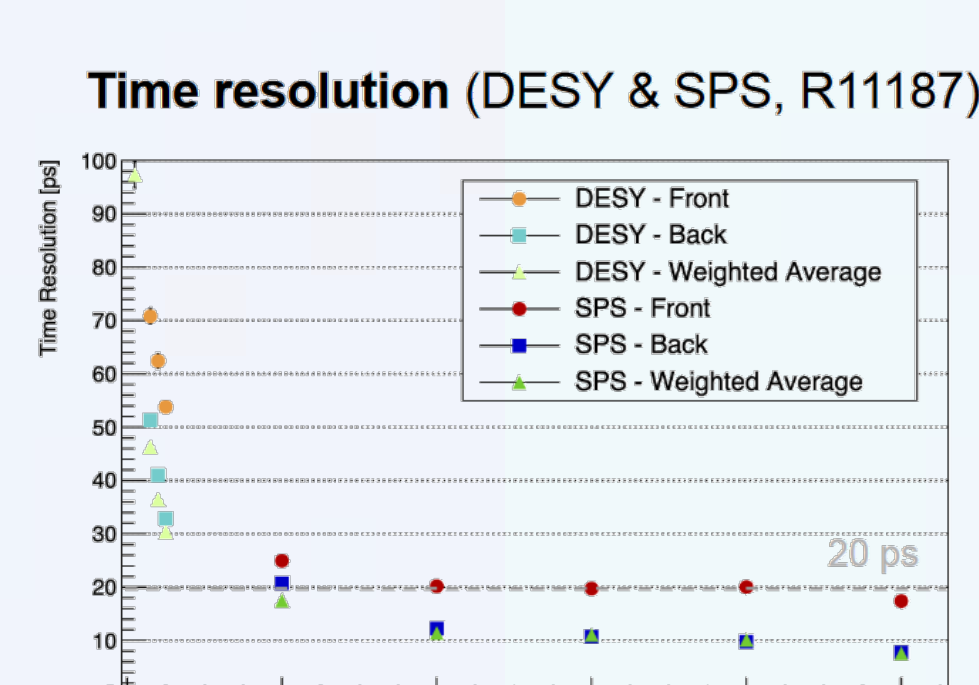
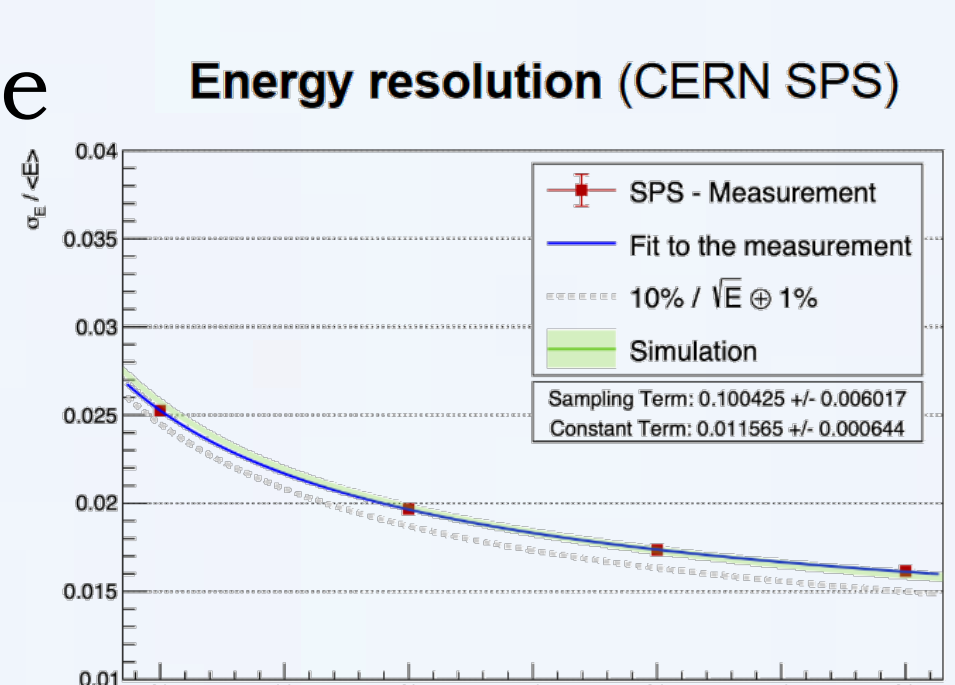
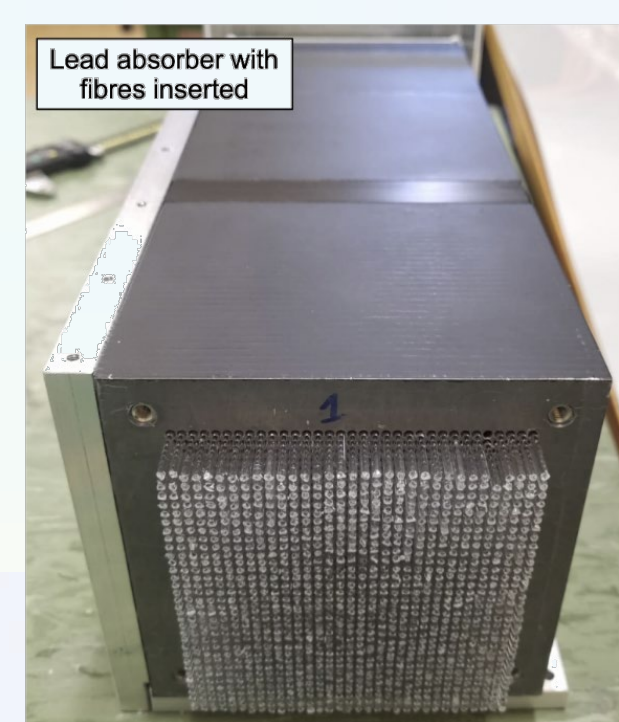
Tungsten + Garnet crystal



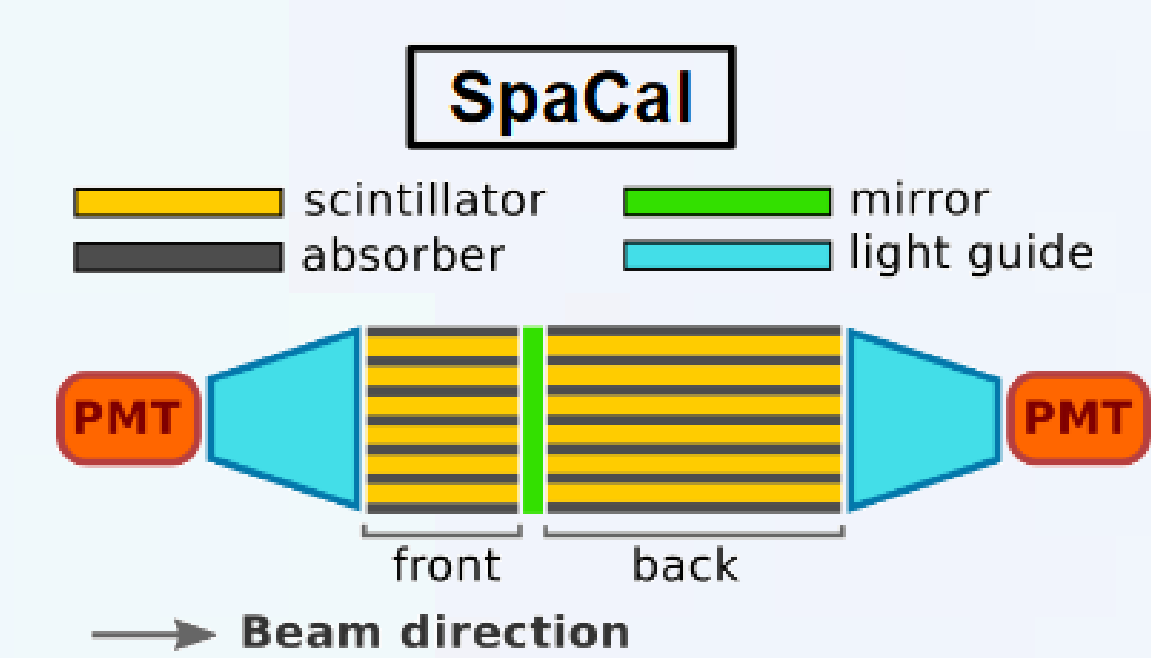
Lead + polystyrene



Lead + polystyrene

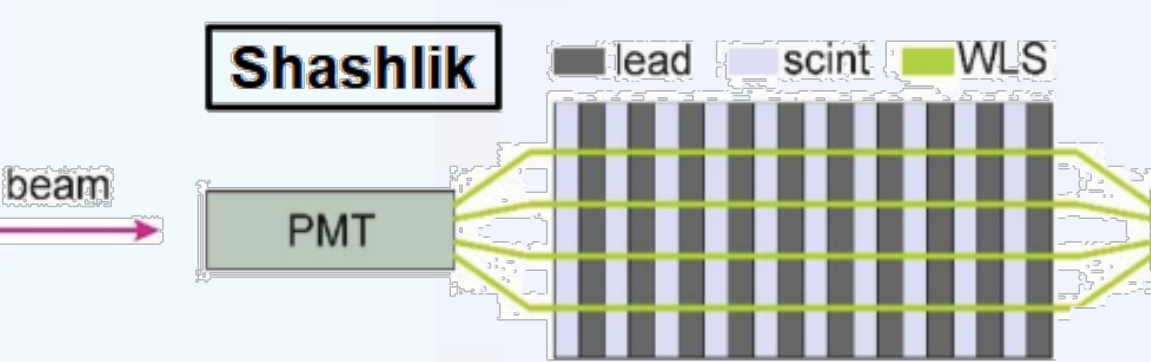


Technology

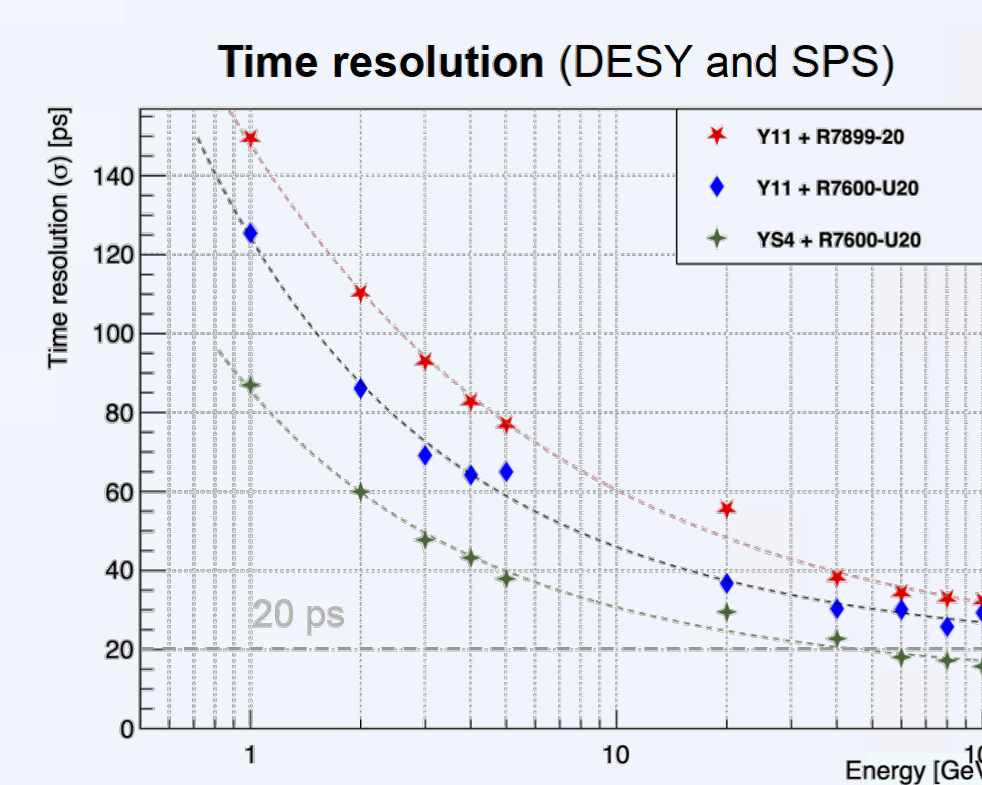
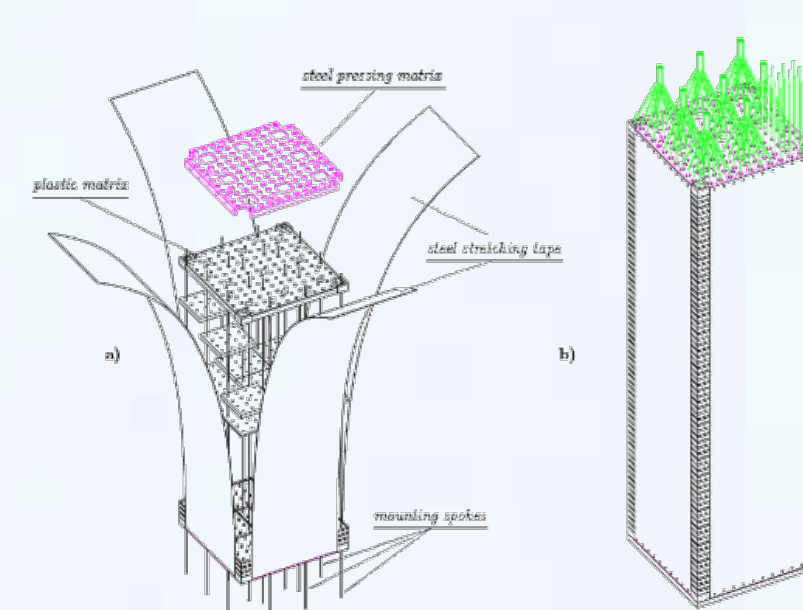


Absorber	Tungsten (W)	Lead (Pb)
Installation	LS3	LS4
Fibres	Polystyrene	GAGG
Cell Size	2 × 2 cm ²	1.5 × 1.5 cm ²
Moliere radius	1.8 cm	1.46 cm
		≈ 3 cm

- Timing capability
- Double side readout
- WLS fibres replaced



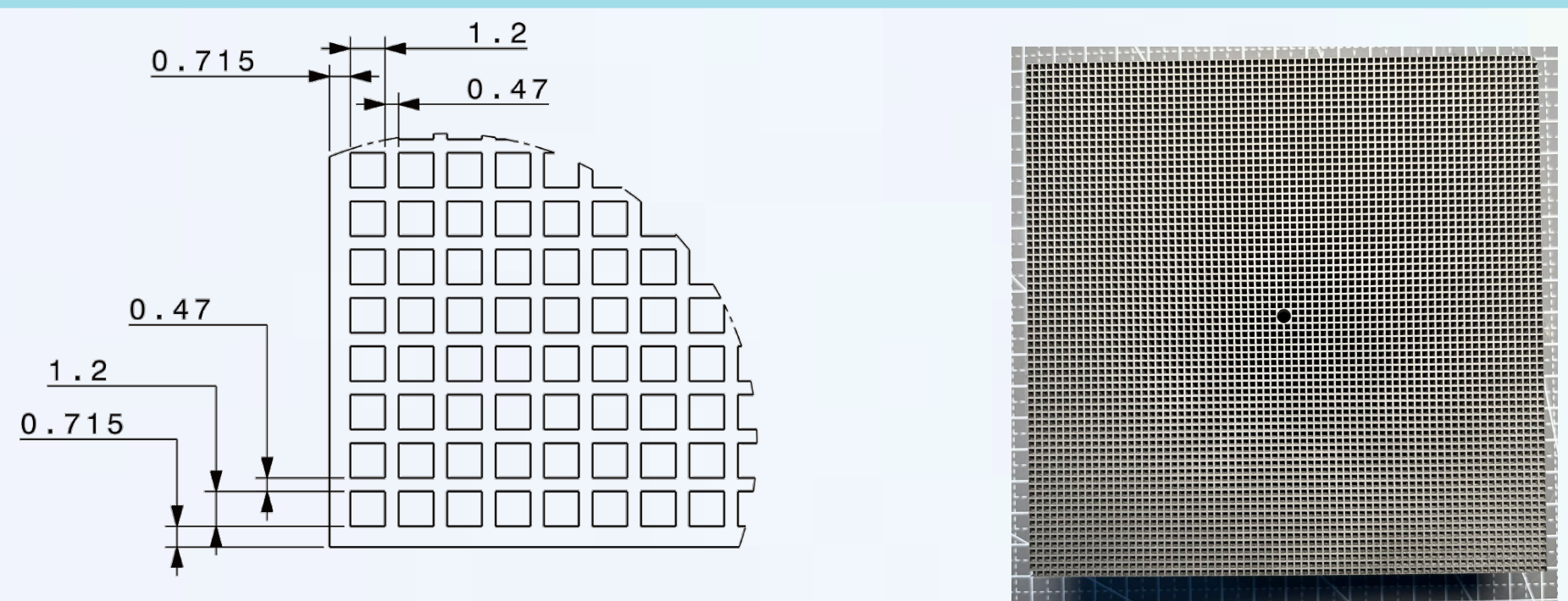
Shashlik



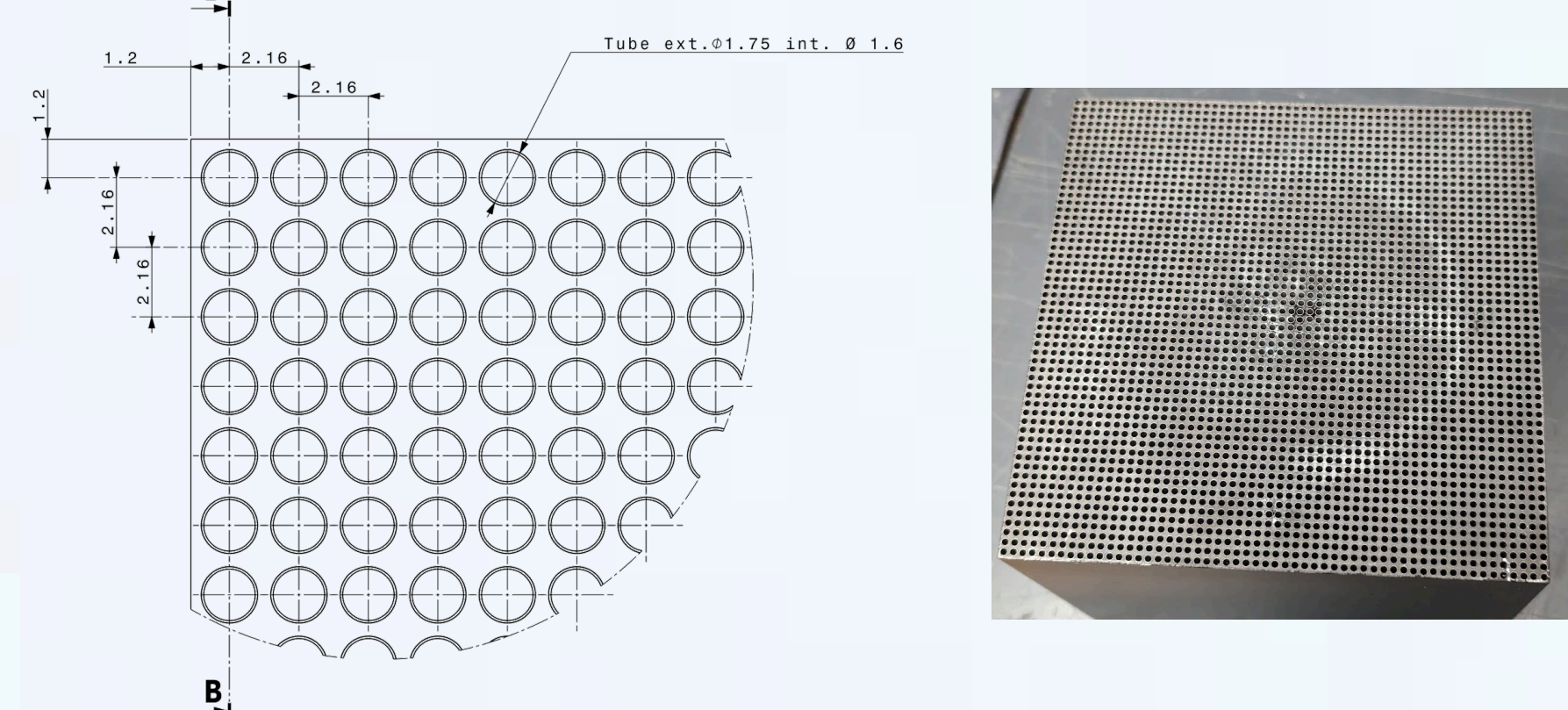
- Energy resolution: Good sampling term (~10%) and constant term (~1%) achieved
- Time resolution: $\mathcal{O}(10\text{ ps})$ time resolution achieved

Absorber and crystal for SPACAL

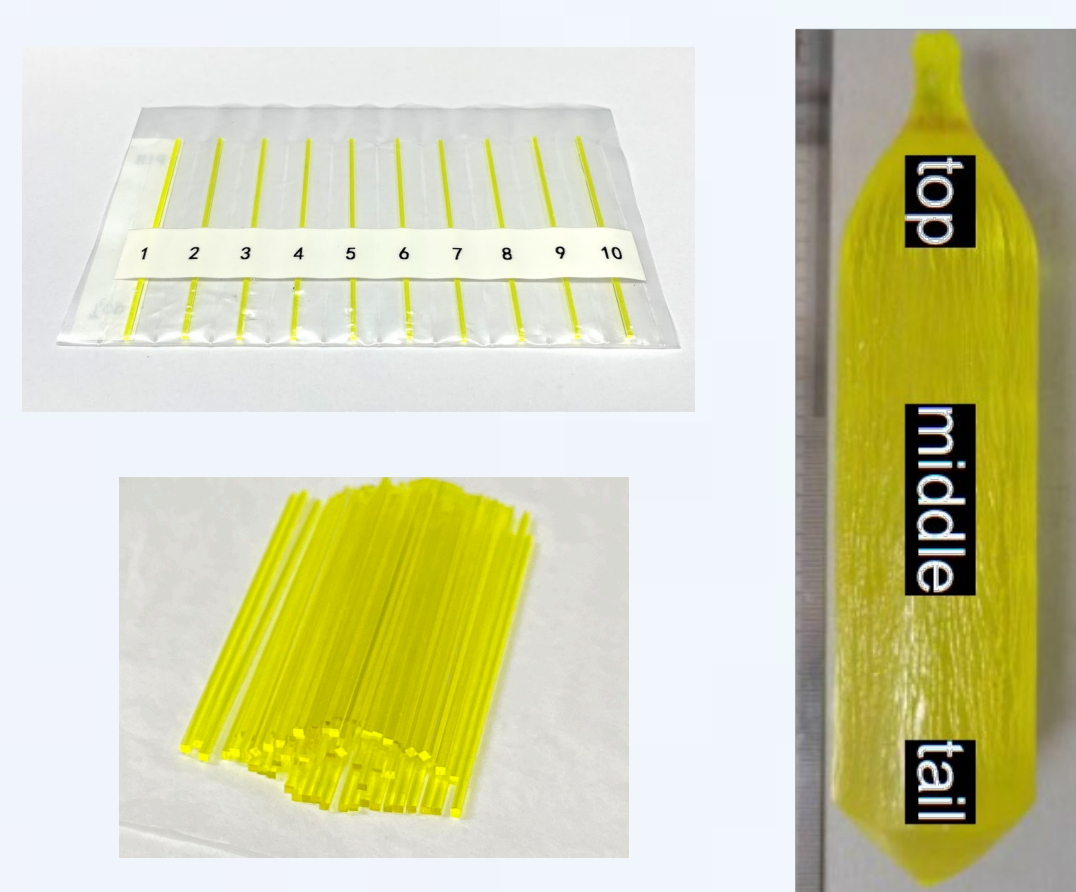
- Tungsten absorber
- Hole: 1.2 × 1.2 mm²
 - Pitch: 1.67 mm
 - 5041 holes
 - 3D printing



- Lead absorber
- Hole diameter: 1.6 mm
 - Pitch: 2.16 mm
 - 3136 holes
 - Low pressure casting

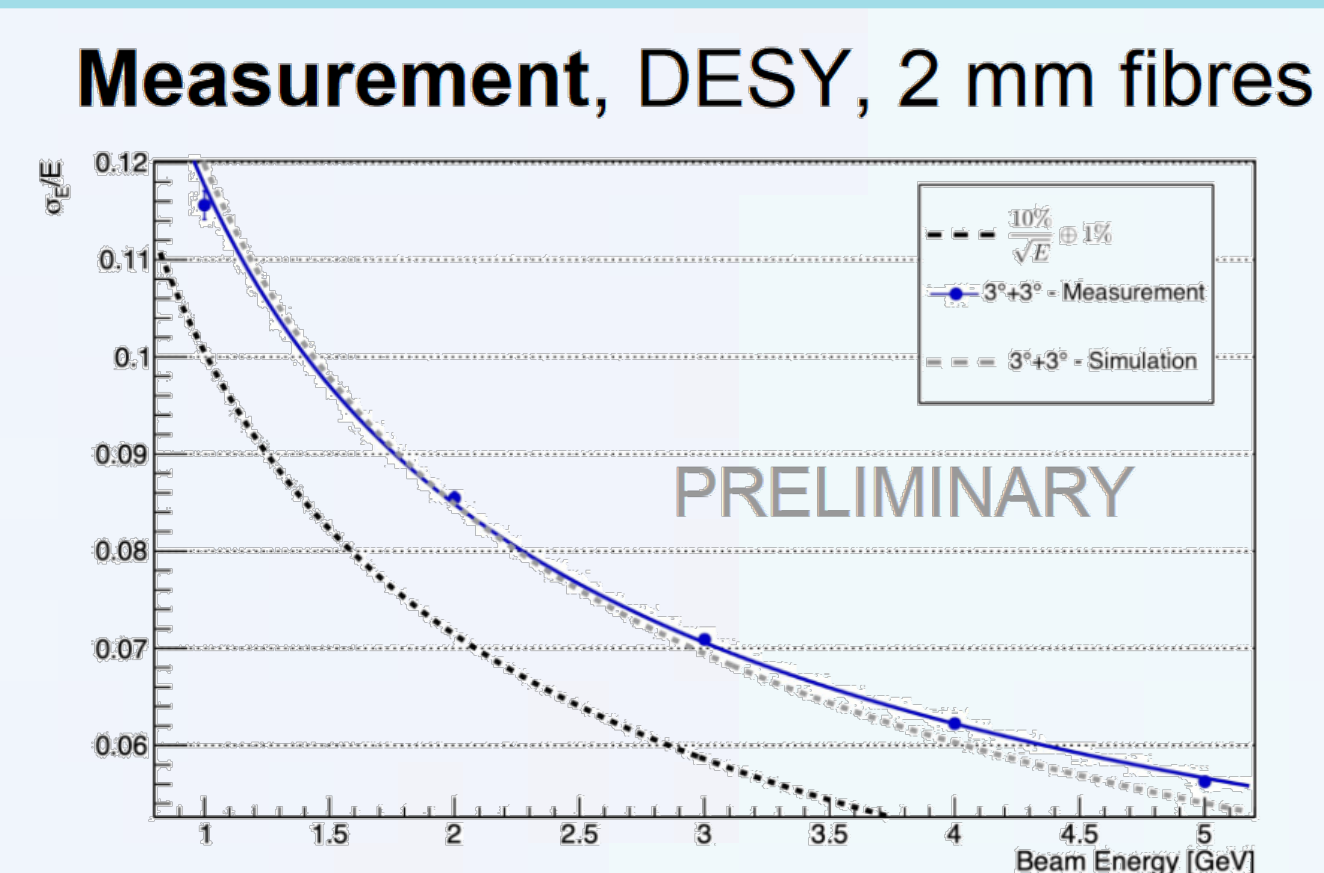


- GAGG
- Active R&D ongoing
 - Size: 1.0 × 1.0 × 50(100) mm³



Simulation results

- Geant4 simulation with parametrised propagation of scintillating photons
- Simulation results agree with test beam results with for Pb-polystyrene



Summary

- LS3**
- Inner modules of LHCb ECAL need to be replaced during LS3 due to radiation damage
 - SPACAL technology (W/Pb absorbers) meets the requirements
- LS4**
- Picosecond-level timing capability and more demanding radiation hardness requirements during LS4
 - $\mathcal{O}(10\text{ ps})$ time resolution achieved for shashlik and SPACAL technology
 - SPACAL with W/Pb absorbers and crystal/Polystyrene fibres for central region

- R&D ongoing**
- Test beam with prototypes
 - Monte Carlo simulations
 - Novel absorber production techniques
 - New radiation hard and fast scintillators
 - Suitable PMTs and readout electronics